

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.

LUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1802.

[No. 480]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,

Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in hds and bls.

White and brown soap in boxes,

Chocolate in boxes,

Coffee in trowsers and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes.

Queens Ware in crates, handsomely

afforted,

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseys,

Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,

Irish Linens, and Oznaburgh,

Sail duck of different qualities,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Cambric and Cotton shawls,

India Muffin and Table Cloths,

Coloured threads and fowling silks,

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

June 25 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction
Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in
hogheads,

Holiland Gin in pipes and bls.

New-England Rum in bls.

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Lithon Wine in pipes,

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Soap

Candles and } in boxes,

Chocolate

Pepper in bags,

Cutter Oil in bottles,

Lug Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicos,

Spring'd, lappet, jaconet and book mus-

lins and muffin shawls,

White and coloured Marfilees and mus-

linets,

Linen and cotton checks,

Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk

handkerchiefs,

Large and small fans,

Irish and German linens,

Mens and Womens' faddles,

A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,

June 26 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Simon, via
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS
for the season, which are now opening and
will be sold low by the package or piece,
and he is in daily expectation of receiving
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, cap-
tain Woodhouse, from London, a general
assortment of goods suitable for the
present season, which they offer for sale
on reasonable terms, by the piece or pack-
age.

May 18.

Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

Furniture by Auction.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be
sold at the house now occupied by Mr.
David Easton, a variety of Household and
Kitchen Furniture.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 21. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the
Red House, in Prince William county,
by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William

and Loudoun, near the said Red House.

Terms of payment as follow.—One fourth
part of the purchase money to be paid on
the first day of January, 1803, and the
other three fourth parts thereof to be paid
at three subsequent annual payments.—

Bonds, with approved security, to be
given by the purchasers at the time of sale,
and interest thereon to be paid at the rate
of six per cent. from the first day January,
1803.

If the first payment of the pur-
chase money be not punctually made, the
land to be again exposed to sale, by the
subscribers for ready money; if the land
should not then sell for the full amount of
the said purchase money, the purchaser or
purchasers to be accountable upon their
bonds for the deficiency. If the first pay-
ment be punctually made, title will be given
to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must
be executed by them for securing the future
payments, which deeds of trust will be
acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale
for ready money, by the trustees, for the
full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue
of the deeds of trust, if any one of the
future annual payments be not punctually
made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit
purchasers, who will have the right of

sealing them after the 20th day of Au-
gust next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nel-
son, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,
Catalonia wine in hds. & quarter casks

Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts,

St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hds.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first qua-
lity,

Muscovado Sugar in hds.

350 Bls. Starch do.

Havannah Molasses in Hds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in

Boxes and Bls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamody's Gur-

rabs, Guzinahs, Caffahs, Moharags, Gun-

ges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome

Deiorfey:

ALSO

Ravens and Ruffia Duck and Sheetings

by the piece or bale, and two bales fine

Ruffia Osnaburghs.

A complete assortment of Ruffia and

New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch

Cable 70 fathoms long.—A small quan-

tity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaster,

10 bds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molasses,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 bbls. first quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaster,

10 bds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,

5 ditto Molasses,

5 ditto Sugars,

150 bbls. first quality Herrings,

20 ditto Pork.

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20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday May 5.

CENSURE ON THE LATE MINISTERS.

Lord Holland gave notice, that as soon as the discussion on the Definitive Treaty should be concluded, he would bring forward that motion, which he had announced his intention of doing before the Christmas recess, namely, to move for a vote of censure on those Ministers who had involved the country in the late war, and who had refused to listen to the overtures of the First Consul of France, when he proposed to treat for peace with this country. He hoped that as the House had approved of the Peace made by the present Ministers, it could not in reason oppose a motion for censuring those who had refused to make peace.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The Earl of CARLISLE, rose, pursuant to a notice he had given, to call the attention of the House to the deplorable situation in which the late Stadholder of Holland and his family were left, in consequence of the shameful desertion of his interests on the part of Great Britain; after the numberless instances of friendship which he had shewn towards Great Britain, and after having continued as her faithful ally until he was driven out of his own country. Degrading as the Definitive Treaty was to this country, and fraught as it was with mischief and ruin, there was no part of it more disgraceful than that by which the illustrious House in question was passed over without any kind of stipulation that could secure to it a compensation for its losses, or relieve it from the distresses it was now involved in. On this subject he could not view the conduct of Administration in any other light than that of a low swindling trick, by which the Prince of Orange had been deprived of his property. After having ceded to Great Britain considerable possessions in the East and West Indies, after these having been in a manner kept in trust for him, they were all at once given up to the French, or the Batavian Republic (for it was all the same) as the price of an inglorious Peace; and for all these possessions—for the immense property he possessed in Holland, and which had been confiscated avowedly on account of his attachment to this country—the Prince of Orange was to receive no other compensation than a promise made by France that he should be indemnified. The indignity and insult offered him, even in the manner in which he was described, was a point that ought not to be passed over without notice.—This was insult added to injury, and no chance left him of recovering any part of his property. Where was this indemnity to come from? It was already agreed upon between Holland and France that the former should pay nothing, although he was in possession of all the property belonging to the Prince. The indemnification could not come from Spain. There was little chance of its being obtained in France or Germany. It was the bounden duty of his majesty's government to have ascertained even the sources from which this was to come. He was happy to hear the noble Secretary of State declare on the preceding evening that he was disappointed with regard to the Prince of Orange. The declaration did credit to his heart, and was a proof at least that the justice of that Prince's claim was acknowledged by government. His lordship then adverted to the separate Convention secretly entered into by the French and Batavian ministers in a private corner of the room, at the very moment when the noble Marquis, whose great name he was sorry to see affixed to the Treaty, considered every thing as satisfactorily settled. His object now was if possible, to obtain a copy of this separate agreement, and for that purpose he would move that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be pleased to communicate to this House copies of all the separate Conventions entered into by any of the parties who signed the Definitive Treaty at Antwerp, and which had been communicated to his majesty.

The Marquis Cornwallis said, that the convention alluded to by the noble Earl could be considered as nothing more than a private agreement entered into between two of the parties; and it was impossible for him to conceive how this agreement could affect the Treaty which all the parties had agreed to. He should have been happy if more had been done for the illusrious Prince in question. But what had been done would answer the purpose intended, for he was convinced that France

would faithfully perform her engagement, and that the Prince of Orange would be most fully and satisfactorily indemnified somewhere.

Lord Pelham said, he was sorry not to have it in his power to comply with the noble lord's motion, because his majesty's government had not received any such communication as that which the noble lord desired to have laid before the House. The faith of France had been pledged to fulfil the article in favor of the Prince of Orange; and he was sure that would be done, although he must again say, he had been disappointed when he understood that nothing more had been obtained in his favor.

Lord Grenville fully agreed with the noble Earl near him, as to the indignity and injury offered to the Prince of Orange, whose rights this country most shamefully abandoned at the very time when France was claiming freedom and restitution of property for traitors in every part of the world. His lordship having risen to speak several times in the course of the debate, contended that the Treaty of Peace itself was very different from that which he and the late Ministers had laid down as the basis of the negotiations at Lille.

The Lord Chancellor said, that so far from their being such a difference as that stated by his noble friend, when he advised his majesty to agree to the present Treaty, he did so, not so much from his own judgment, as from the deference in which he held the opinion as well as the talents of his noble friend, whose project at the negotiations at Lille, was nearly followed in the late Preliminary Treaty.

With respect to the motion immediately before the House, he must consider the agreement entered into between several powers, in the same manner as an agreement between individuals.

The act they may have agreed upon would not be altered by any arrangement privately made between any of the parties, after the agreement was entered into. Four individuals in this country, agreeing to any legal instrument, were bound in law by such covenant, notwithstanding that two of them might agree with respect to themselves to some alteration in the general agreement.

In the same manner the four contracting parties to the Definitive Treaty were all equally bound by the law of nations to fulfil it, and it could in no manner be affected by what two of them might do separately. Spain was as much bound as Holland to see the article for indemnifying the Prince of Orange carried into effect; and he had no doubt but that the indemnification would be made. In his opinion the present discussion could answer no purpose whatever. It could not serve the Prince of Orange, but on the contrary render his claim more insecure, and therefore he could not approve of the conduct of the noble Earl in bringing it forward.

Lord Grenville, in explanation, contended, notwithstanding the opinion of his noble and learned friend, whose great knowledge and talents every man knew the value of, that the Project of Lille had been considerably departed from.

Lord Auckland said he for one was very much disappointed and dissatisfied, when he heard of the stipulation that had been made in favour of a family for whom he had long entertained the highest regard. He knew that the Prince of Orange possessed immense property, not only in estates, but in effects in Holland, in Brabant and other places, no part of which he had now any chance of recovering, and it was therefore much to be regretted that some stipulation more favorable to the Prince had not been made. From his residence in Holland, he knew very well the attachment of that family to Great Britain. Dissatisfied, however, with what had been done, he firmly believed that the stipulation in favour of the Prince would be carried into effect.

Lord Holland in answer to what had fallen from Lord Carlile, said, that the Colonial Possessions of the United Provinces, could not be considered as the property of the Prince of Orange, or even as territory over which he could when Stadholder have exercised a foreign power; and therefore the giving them up to Holland must not be considered as an act of invading this Country. As to the insult said to be offered to the Prince in not being styled by his proper title in the Definitive Treaty, he did not see much force in the observation, nor did he consider the business to be of great consequence. He could not avoid noticing an observation made by the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolpack. He had said that the pre-

sent discussion could answer no purpose, except that of rendering the claims of the Prince of Orange more insecure.

In the first place, he must deny that assertion; and in the next place, he must contend for the right possessed by every Member of Parliament to bring forward and discuss any question he chose. He was determined always to resist such principles and doctrines as these whenever he heard them broached, and from whatever quarter they came. Such principles would ultimately lead to this conclusion—Ministers might say, "you have no occasion to trouble us with your discussions, they only embarrass us in our proceedings; we know better what to do than you can tell us; your observations go to instruct the powers we have been negotiating with, how to proceed with most advantage to themselves; but if the doors of both Houses of Parliament were shut up, and debating put a stop to, we should then be able to outwit Bonaparte."

Lord Hobart said the Dutch Colonies in the East Indies, which were lately ceded, had come into our possession by conquest, and not in consequence of being given up to us by the Prince of Orange. He remembered very well when the order came from that Prince commanding those Colonies to surrender to Great Britain, the answer made by the governors was, that they were not bound to pay attention to any order coming from him, which was dated at Hampton Court; and therefore they were not, as had been alleged by the Noble Earl who opened this debate, taken and kept in trust for the Prince of Orange; but were conquests made by the British arms which Great Britain had a right afterwards to dispose of as circumstances might render necessary. He was clearly of opinion that France would fulfil that part of her engagement for indemnifying the Prince of Orange.

Lord Auckland said, that the separate Convention which appeared in a Dutch Gazette, had not to this hour been published in the Moniteur, the official paper of the French Government.

Lord Grenville replied that very silence increased his alarm for the situation of the illustrious Prince in the question.

After a conversation of considerable length in which Lord Spencer took occasion to condemn the Definitive Treaty; Lord Carlile withdrew his motion, and at eight o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM THE (N. ENGLAND) PALLADIUM.

THE anxious concern of the Jacobins for the Constitution, did not begin to pain their tender bosoms until they found their attempts to make the people detest it unavailing. At length, however as the mountain would not come to them, they deemed it good policy to make believe going to the mountain. Hence it was that they so greatly changed their mode of attack on all true liberty, law, and order, some time before the election of Mr. Jefferson.

Discerning minds gave no credit to their professions of love, while these professions were belied by the deeds of malice and hatred. But superficial persons yielded some degree of faith to their assurances.

It was therefore natural to expect, that when they climbed by such means into power, they would, for a while at least, endeavor to sustain the credit that was thus cautiously bestowed. It was natural to expect that they would abstain from measures that would openly violate the Constitution.

Secondly from all such as were of a doubtful nature, and which a great many honest men would dispassionately pronounce to be unconstitutional.

And thirdly, from all such as, whether Congress have or have not the mere right to pass, plainly tend to break down the fences of the Constitution.

Unless they did as much as these three things required, they could not justly, or with any color of decency or truth pretend to be anxious friends and faithful-watchmen for the Constitution.

Bring the new powers to this test and how will they endure it?

The Constitution has declared the judges shall hold their offices during good behavior. They have not misbehaved, and yet Congress has passed a law to dismiss them from office. One would think the violation of the Constitution could not be made plainer, unless the preamble of the Act had stated that the aforesaid clause of the Constitution being found inconvenient, therefore it had become necessary to repeal it, and it is hereby repealed. Even then the Jacobins would have said, if they found it convenient, the word of Congress that they had broken the Constitution, ought not to be taken, because it was their mistake, and they would have filled twenty columns of the gazettes with speeches to

show, that it was just as sound and good as ever.

Thirdly. A great many sensible fair minded citizens do in their consciences believe that the act referred to is a violation of our sacred national magna charta. That the Jacobins are convinced of this is very evident. The feebleness of their arguments when compared with those of Morris, J. Milton, Tracy, in the Senate, and Bayard, Grifwold, Dana, Rutledge, Hempill and others, in the house, is a good proof of this inward conviction of their souls. They were silenced, confounded, and made contemptible in the eyes of their own party. The Jacobins pronounced the appointment of the Chief Justice Jay to be unconstitutional, though not a word in the Constitution can be shewn to forbid it. To dismiss the Judges is no violation, the same men say, though words so express do require that the Judges hold their offices during good behavior. Ought not the ruling party then to expect great numbers to be in doubt as much of their sincerity as of their consistency. Another proof is, they dare not let the constitutionality of the Repealing Law become a question. Already we hear the excellent and able Chief Justice Marshall is to be got rid of by an embassy to London, and Gov. McKean is to be chief justice of the U. States. The report may not prove true, but its currency shews the state of the party opinion on this subject.

It may indeed be said with truth, that no other great constitutional measure has ever yet passed, and none ought to pass against so vast a preponderance of public opinion; or if the Democrats choose to quarrel with the word *preponderance*, let it be softened. There is a great weight of opinion against the repeal. Some of the ablest and most candid men of our country condemn it on constitutional grounds.

We go further, we believe that no great constitutional measure would be passed in Great Britain in case of so great a division of sentiment in the nation, and so much respectability on the side of the dissentients. We call upon reflecting persons to state any instance where, even in that monarchy, the public sentiment (no matter in the argument, whether of a majority or not) has been so totally disregarded. Yet these are the worshippers of the people—the anxious defenders of their Constitution!

3d. The tendency of their measures, (admitting, for argument sake, Congress had a right to pass them,) is manifestly and undeniably subversive of the principal securities of the Constitution.

The Judges will be, in point of fact, dependent for office on the will of a majority in Congress. To get rid of Judges, they did not like the Marylanders, actually repeal their judicial law, and then, after thus displacing their federal Judges, in the very same session of the State Legislature, re-enact the law and fill the bench with Democrats.

The servants in a kitchen are not more basely dependent than our Judges are made by the repealing law, so far as the precariousness of the bread of office creates dependence. What sort of right or liberty can remain after all judicial security for it is gone nobody can tell us. For the best things, when perverted, become the worst; and a judiciary, in the disposal of a faction, is, perhaps, rather worse than the justice of the Creek Indians, or even of Rhode Island.

Again, the displacing of Federal Officers merely because they were Federalists, is a change in the principle of executing our government that really, in effect, changes its very nature. "The government that is best administered is best," is an axiom. Now administering the federal government in this new way is a total change of its character. Officers thus servilely dependent on the President are no longer the *public* servants, they are his personal dependents, his clients, in the sense that the great men of Rome held a rabble army.—It is also obvious, that this sort of dependence is of all things the most destructive of the morals of the citizens, and instead of restoring harmony to social intercourse, as we were promised, thousands of officers, alarmed for their daily bread, are to lie, swear, cabal and intrigue to keep *in* a President who will keep *them* in; and another army, still more zealous, because more hungry for office, will be arrayed to crowd in their Chief. Does not this entail faction as an inheritance on posterity? Does it not sharpen the arrows of this assassin of republican liberty, and envenom all the wounds he inflicts?

Much might be said on this subject. We forbear. It is in vain for Mr. Jefferson's friends to plead example. Example, were it in their favor, could not sanction wrong; but President Washington found the state officers in place—he left them there. Example is, therefore, against the case in question. It is in vain to plead the right of the Presidency or of Congress to do as they have done. There is a vast deal of mischief that both have an abstract right, or rather power to do; but conscience, patriotism, honor forbid, and ought to restrain them from doing it.

SALEM, June 22.

On Saturday last, Capt. Daniel Stone arrived at Newbury-Port from Point Petre. He left that place on the 1st of June, and fully confirms the account published by Captain Langdon, who arrived at Boston on Thursday, viz.—That Degres, commanding the black troops at the fort in Basseterre, left that fort on the night of the 23d of May, whether by stratagem or compulsion he cannot tell, and made a sudden push at Point Petre, burning and destroying all the plantations in their way. The white army followed, and had several skirmishes with them before their arrival at the Point, which was on the 27th or 28th, when they had a very severe engagement, wherein the negroes were beaten and dispersed, losing about 700 men, and the next day about 400 were taken prisoners & brought to the point, where they were immediately shot. Pelage was second in command in the white army, during the engagement. Capt. S. thinks that the business will soon be finished; and yet from some circumstances he mentions, there is reason to apprehend it will not. He informs that all Grand Terre remained quiet, until the day he sailed, when he saw a number of large fires; from which it is to be feared the negroes on that quarter, expecting that Degres would be successful have joined in the rebellion; and if so, it will be a very difficult thing to quell them. However, this is only conjecture, and may not be realized. The property they destroyed in their route from Basseterre to the Point must be very great, as they pass through Cape-terre, where are some of the largest and finest plantations in the Island. Capt. Stone cannot say whether the plantation Negroes joined the insurgents.

NEW-YORK, June 24.

The Vice-President of the United States, his daughter, and Mrs. Nesbitt, arrived here yesterday from Charleston in the brig Comet. As they passed Governor's Island the fort saluted her with 16 guns, as a mark of respect to the second officer of the Government.

We have received by the brig Comet, Charleston papers to the 16th instant, inclusive. The Governor of South Carolina issued his proclamation on the 15th, stating that he had good reason to suppose (from reports officially made to him) that a fever of an alarming nature exists in several ports of the West-Indies; he therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in him for that purpose, orders and directs "that all vessels entering the port of Charleston from Cadiz, or any port, place, or island in the Mediterranean, in the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main; or from any port, place, or island in Africa or America between the tropics; or from any other port or place where contagious disorders prevail, or has recently prevailed, together with their crews and passengers, be brought to anchor at Fort Johnson, and within no greater distance than half a mile from the same, there to be detained until examined by the port physician; and they are not to be released therefrom, or to be suffered to depart from their moorings, until due permission be given for their proceeding to the city."

The officers to whom is committed the execution of these orders are called upon to be strict and punctual; and all persons concerned are cautioned to govern themselves accordingly.

Arrived, brig Comet, Tombs, Charlestown; sch't Betsey and Polly, Clark, St. Domingo.

Cleared, ship Charleston, Wyer, St. Peterburgh; brig William, Coonels, Martinique; sloop Duke Clarence, Prin, do. Brig Comet, Tombs, spoke the brig Thetis of this port, just after he got under way.

Sch't Betsey and Polly, Clark, from St. Domingo, left there, brig Rising Star, Wickham, of New-York; sch't Shepherd, of do; sch't Two

Friends, Phipps, and sch't Iris, Thornton of Baltimore; sch't Two Friends of Beverly; Three Friends, Brigham, or Boston. Spoke the pilot-boat sch't Perseverance, in the Mona-passage, with the American Consul on board, from St. Domingo to St. Thomas.

June 25.

Yesterday the different Lodges of Free-masons in this city celebrated the festival of St. John agreeable to their annual custom. The members having assembled at Adam's Hotel in the insignia of their respective orders, a Procession was formed, which (accompanied by an excellent Band of Music) proceeded through some of the principal streets to Trinity Church, where a suitable Oration was pronounced by Mr. Washington Morton, and a Collection made for the benefit of two benevolent Societies.

Entered, brig Clio, Hanifer, Curacao; Lion, —, Tortola; schr. Fox, Oats, Richmond.

Cleared, ship Harmony, Dowker, Falmouth; brig Canton, Cafe, Barcelona.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Lion, Murdoch, from Tortola. Left there ship Ocean, Blanchard, of Portland to sail for Aux Cayes. June 21, in lat. 34° 50', long. 72° 54', spoke ship Olive, Jordan, from Cape Francois, bound to Portland, out 7 days.

At quarantine, brig Clio, from Curacao. In lat. 30°, long. 32° 42', spoke brig Eleonora, bound to Baltimore from Aux-Cayes, out 7 days. In lat. 30° 3', long. 92° 10', spoke the English ship Mary, bound from Jamaica to London, out 17 days.

TRINIDAD, May 22.

We learn with regret, accounts from Tobago and Grenada, that a great mortality prevails in those islands, particularly among the shipping, "a circumstance (says the Grenada Gazette) not only lamentable but astonishing especially as there appears to be no malignant disease among the inhabitants."

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

Extract of a letter from Delaware, to a gentleman of the first respectability in Newburyport, dated May 22.

"I went on Monday to an entertainment at Christiana Bridge, given to Mr. Bayard, on his return from Washington, by a large and respectable company of his friends. I was much pleased; for it appeared to me more idle pageantry, but the genuine tribute of heartfelt gratitude and affection. After dinner a short address was presented to Mr. Bayard, expressive of their sense of the value of his public services, and their earnest solicitude that he would not now desert them. Mr. Bayard's reply which was entirely unpremeditated, was modest and dignified. He observed, in answer to their request, that it had been his fixed determination, and that he had expressed it without reserve—to decline a re-election; but that having voluntarily embarked in the cause of his country, and having uniformly experienced the most liberal confidence of his constituents, he felt under every obligation to bend his will to theirs. Mr. Bayard's private character is no less interesting than his public. Among the federalists of this state he is almost idolized: And such among the opposite party, is the idea of his popularity, that their leader, Mr. Rodney, declines standing in competition with him, tho' they so recently had the majority with them. There appears, within a few weeks, to have been a wonderful political change in this state; and our friends entertain a full confidence of completely retrieving the character of Delaware, at the approaching Election. This change has been produced, it is to be supposed, on correct and proper principles. Mr. Bayard observes that nothing has contributed so much to it as the late election in Massachusetts. The citizens of Kent County gave Mr. Bayard an entertainment in Dover the week before last. In Sussex, one on a much larger scale will be given during the court in June. The enthusiasm of the people on this subject, is much increased by the discovery of a correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with Mr. Rodney, and others of the party the object of which is to excite them to use their utmost efforts to displace Mr. Bayard."

We yesterday inserted without remark, the advices from St. Domingo, via Baltimore. They doubtless merit observation.

In every point of view Toussaint is an interesting character. To those who consider him as an advocate of an oppressed people, his discomfiture will be source of regret, and the subject of commiseration. Even as the leader of a revolt, his conduct as far as has been correctly developed, gives powers of mind, which in higher stations would extort admiration. Let us then, abstracted from the question as to the equity of his cause, neither derogate from his confessed merits, nor unduly exaggerate his imperfections.

That Toussaint is entitled to the consideration of the French government, will not be denied by any one acquainted with the circumstances of the colony, for some years past. It is incontestable, that but for his timely interference, and prudent administration, this rich possession, would have been the universal theatre of desolation and anarchy. An immense and valuable territory has been secured to France—by whom? By the very man who is now loaded by Frenchmen with curses and chains!

It would indeed have been miraculous, if Toussaint, during the convulsions of a revolution, had escaped the imputations of certain excesses. In such times censure always falls the heaviest on those who are most conspicuous: and often on those who are the most meritorious. Hence we find, that instead of giving credit to Toussaint for the preservation of the island, the representations which were conveyed to France, were in open hostility to his political views. He is charged with the intention of severing the colony from the mother country, and exercising a species of tyranny more hateful than that from which the miserable natives had just emerged. At the very moment that he is giving the strongest pledge of his subversiveness to France, France is engaged in an immense armament to subdue him!

It was immediately foreseen, that opposition on the part of Toussaint would be the consequence. Of the result of this interesting struggle, various opinions were formed. It was not however to be predicted that the issue would be such as is now disclosed. The conflict, both in duration and mischief, has not equalled the general expectation. To what, it may be asked, is its sudden termination to be ascribed? Two answers present themselves; one of which must be correct:—Either to the weakness of Toussaint or to the Treachery of his enemy. With respect to the former, our judgment can only be derived from vague information and conjecture. We are ignorant of the amount of Toussaint's forces; but this we know, that however diminutive they may have been, their auxiliaries, climate and disease, were sufficiently formidable to give additional duration to the contest. It might be rash positively to ascribe the termination of the war to treachery on the part of the French. Circumstances might support the suspicion, without authorising a direct charge of this nature. We are therefore willing to wait for further information, before we hazard an opinion which, were it true, would deservedly blast the military fame of any general, however celebrated for honor and magnanimity, or however humble may have been the victim of his treachery!

But it is important to notice in the intelligence which we yesterday published, the malignity with which it is thrown out, that Toussaint had friends in the United States who had promised to "supply him with gun powder, packed and shipped in flour barrels!" The imputation is full of ignorance and falsehood. Stupidity itself could not have invented a more clumsy accusation.—The French, with a large fleet, and possessing the whole sea-board, pretend to be alarmed least Toussaint, hemmed up in the interior, and without even a canoe, should receive succour from the United States!—Insufferable nonsense! What serves to heighten the ridiculousness of this charge is, that gunpowder was to be conveyed to the negroes in the resemblance of flour-barrels! Pray, Mons. Lefort, was not the communication of flour to Toussaint as much interdicted as that of gunpowder? Would General Le Clerc have suffered one American to deliver him a cargo of flour, but hang another as a pirate for attempting to furnish a barrel of powder?—The idea is contemptibly absurd!

But we cannot be at a loss for the motive which originated this accusation. It is too manifest, that a spirit unfriendly to the peace of this country, is rankling in the breasts of certain men, who will leave untried no stratagem or means to provoke a rupture between us and France. Would

to God that our administration were duly impeded with conscientious of this truth! —It would perhaps be the means of averting much affliction.

Phil. Gaz.

Among the many infatulations of France we notice a school for Gardening, for theory and practice, under Lenormant at Paris. The subscribers to the amusements of the city of Lyons and to the assemblies for dancing have engaged to promote the public charities, and have received contributions from the Council General of the administration of charities in the city. Gen. Claude Martin, born at Lyons, who died in India, has left from his immense riches the sum of 10,000 francs to Lyons, for the aid of Prisoners for debt, and has added a capital of 600,000 francs to the establishment for charitable purposes. Prussia and Russia invite into their capitals the French Philosophers. It is said they consume annually in Germany 50 million gallons of brandy, which will require five times as many gallons of grain, and in the distillery will consume an immense quantity of wood. Los. Pap.

From the (Charleston) Times.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. WASHINGTON.
Hark! from thy sacred dome, the solemn knell,
In slow vibration, tells the fad'd plain,
Some dear departed friend is gone to swell
Thenum'rous host of Death's triumphant train,

Each anxious heart demands its loss, to know,
Yet shrinks to hear confirm'd the mournful
truth;
It fears, for virtue, age, the tear must flow,
Or, fall upon the early grave of youth.

The distant tar, who dares the stormy main,
Wakes in each breast the sympathetic sigh;
And friendship trembles lest th' unsanguined
plain
Should tell where patriotic soldiers die.

But swift around fast flies th'heart-rending tale—
Again Death's dart awakes a nation's woe;
Again for Washington our griefs prevail,
Again for Washington our tears o'erflow.

O name! by freedom, virtue, truth, revered,
Dreaded by foes, by friends admired and
prized;

To us, by every patriot act endear'd—
Say, can our tears express how much we lov'd.

But wherefore weep?—We rather should rejoice,
And hail the hour which brings life's best reward;
When the submissive Christian hears GOD's voice,
And hastens, in heaven to meet her Long-Lov'd Lord.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE BRITISH BRIG

 T H O M A S,
Captain Drewry, expected to fail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1/2 and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

On THURSDAY morning next at nine o'clock, at the Market Square;

A number of CATTLE, a mongst which are three COWS with their Calves, two COWS in calf, some handsome HEIFFERS, and a few young STIERS. Also, a full blooded COLT, rising three years old, which may be seen previous to the sale, with his pedigree, at Mr. Motz's stables.

THO. MOORE, Augt.

June 28.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, At the Sign of GENERAL WAYNE,

IN STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, and hopes from his accommodations to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him.

June 28.

eo7

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation eligible and the house commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-street, June 19.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

Take Notice,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obtrinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Confusions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with foreheads and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold, caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad liquors, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Towns of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weaknesses, Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness,

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palpy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

JOHN HOOVER.
John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and most purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small nail worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white, worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purgings, with slimy and foxy stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.
(Selected from thousands) the aubertinity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co, for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.

Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHÉ, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My oldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
J. IN MOLTHÉ.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, infallible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dusness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pla-

sants, Richmond; Rofs and Dou-

glas, Peterburgh; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Furdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green-

ville, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburgh.

County of Alexandria,

April 23, 1802.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to Mr. Henry Griffith, of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBEL,

May 15. law Jailer.

Cash given for rags.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assort'd in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assort-ment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assort'd in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for ready money, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.

May 31.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

LOT No. 12, in square No. 143, in the City of Washington, with 56 feet front on F. Street north, extending in length 196 feet 1½ inches, containing 10,983 square feet, and is near the war office.—There is upon it a two story BRICK HOUSE and a wooden one adjoining, built so far back as to give room for a capital Mansion House on the line of the street; there is on it a good Garden in a high state of cultivation, with excellent Fruit-trees coming to the state of bearing, and a small frame Stable.

For further particulars enquire of Robert KING, the City Surveyor, who resides on the premises.

June 25.

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, children's fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assort'd, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19.

Two thousand pieces first quality NANKEENS, just received and for sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29.

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms.

LAWRASON & SMOOTH.

April 8.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stop the Villain!

Ran away from the subscriber in the month of December last, a likely Negro man, named BEN, 26 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a small scar under one of his eyes (which not recollect) also a large one on his breast, occasioned by a burn when a child, and has lost two of his fore teeth. His clothing is unknown to me, as he has been hired to Mr. John Hodgskin, of Alexandria,